

Claims

1. A method for operating a filter, especially a particle filter, for an internal combustion engine, whereby particles in the filter that can be removed by a regeneration process, especially soot, as well as particle constituents that cannot be removed by a regeneration process, especially ashes, are separated out of a fluid stream that enters the filter on the raw gas side and that exits on the clean gas side in that the fluid stream is forcibly passed through a filter wall that separates the raw gas side from the clean gas side and in that the particles are continuously or discontinuously removed from the filter by the regeneration process, whereas the particle constituents are disposed of, characterized in that the particles constituents are continuously or discontinuously moved into a receiving device (5, 5a) that can be connected or that is connected to the raw gas side during the operation of the filter (1, 1a).
2. The method for operating a filter, especially a particle filter, for an internal combustion engine, whereby particles in the filter that can be removed by a regeneration process, especially soot, as well as particle constituents that cannot be removed by a regeneration process, especially ashes, are separated out of a fluid stream that enters the filter on the raw gas side and that exits on the clean gas side in that the fluid stream is forcibly passed through a filter wall that separates the raw gas side from the clean gas side and in that the particles are continuously or discontinuously removed from the filter by the regeneration process, whereas the particle constituents are disposed of, characterized in that each channel on the raw gas side is closed by a closure wall that can be at least partially opened in order to dispose of the particle constituents.
3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the fluid stream is imparted with a pulsating flow.
4. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that a medium that is under pressure, especially pressurized air, can be fed into the filter (1, 1a) on the raw gas side.

5. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the fluid stream flows through the receiving device (5, 5a).
6. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the receiving device (5, 5a) is provided with a regenerable filter surface.
7. The method according to one of claims 5 or 6, characterized in that the flow outlet leading out of the receiving device (5, 5a) is connected to the clean gas side.
8. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the outlet leading out of the clean gas side of the filter (1, 1a) can be closed.
9. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the regeneration is performed by feeding nitrogen dioxide into the filter (1, 1a).
10. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the filter (1, 1a) is regenerated thermally.
11. A filter, especially a particle filter for an internal combustion engine, whereby particles in the filter that can be removed by a regeneration process, especially soot, as well as particle constituents that cannot be removed by a regeneration process, especially ashes, are separated out of a fluid stream that enters the filter on the raw gas side and that exits on the clean gas side in that the fluid stream is forcibly passed through a filter wall that separates the raw gas side from the clean gas side and in that the particles are continuously or discontinuously removed from the filter by the regeneration process, whereas the particle constituents are disposed of, characterized in that the raw gas side of the filter (1, 1a) is continuously or discontinuously connected to a receiving device (5, 5a).
12. A filter, especially a particle filter for an internal combustion engine, whereby particles in the filter that can be removed by a regeneration process, especially soot, as well as particle constituents that cannot be removed by a regeneration process, especially ashes, are separated out of a fluid stream that enters the filter on the raw gas side and that exits on the clean gas side in that the fluid stream is forcibly passed

through a filter wall that separates the raw gas side from the clean gas side and in that the particles are continuously or discontinuously removed from the filter by the regeneration process, whereas the particle constituents are disposed of, characterized in that

each channel on the raw gas side is closed by a closure wall that can be at least partially opened.